



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1877.

Apparently President Hayes knows no more about the actual condition of one section of his country than Gen. Grant tried to make it appear he, Grant, did, until just before his term of office expired. No matter what course of action the new President might have adopted comparisons between his administration and that of his predecessor would necessarily have been drawn, and if comparisons are odious under the best circumstances, such as are now made, and that too by those who were instrumental in securing his peaceful inauguration, must be particularly objectionable. The New York Herald says:

"Judged by actual measures and not by mere promises, what is President Hayes doing which would not be equally in character if done by President Grant? He is maintaining the status quo precisely as Grant maintain the status quo. He does it with professions of reluctance, but Grant's professions of regret and reluctance were never wanting. He even falls behind Grant in one respect, for, before Grant went out of office he publicly said that State governments which cannot sustain themselves ought to be abandoned, and he continued the troops in New Orleans and Columbia merely not to embarrass his successor or deprive him of the credit of his policy by anticipating it. Why should President Hayes hesitate at a point where President Grant was prepared to act? Had Grant remained in office he would have withdrawn the troops before now, for he was not a man to shrink from doing a thing to which he had once made up his mind. What, then, have we gained by the exchange? As yet, nothing. We walk by faith and not by sight; and our faith, too, exactly corresponds to the description that it is 'the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen.' Do let us have some visible evidence that there is a change in Southern policy and that our exuberant rejoicing has not been in vain.

The Lieutenant General of the Army telegraphed a few days ago from Chicago—from which safe distance he has carried on his campaign—that the Indians were whipped and cowed, and were coming into the agencies and surrendering as rapidly as possible; but hardly had that agreeable news been published before the Governor of Arizona telegraphed the Secretary of War for authority to raise troops to prevent the massacres now in progress there from depopulating the entire country, and dispatches were received from the Big Horn, the scene of Custer's and other defeats, to the effect that Sitting Bull's forces were never more numerous, or in better condition, than at present, and that they are so confident of their ability to defeat the soldiers that may be sent against them that they are contemplating a descent upon the settlements. What a remarkable man is 'the best Indian fighter in the army!' He is death to Piegus women and children, and bald headed legislators, but an Indian warrior is death to him.

Though the dispatches from South Carolina indicate that General Hampton will not accept the President's invitation to visit Washington, we hope he will, not for the reason that he or his State can possibly reap any advantage from such a visit, but merely for the purpose of discovering the real object the invitation was intended to accomplish. That the President wishes to obtain any more information concerning the real condition of affairs in South Carolina than he has already, nobody believes; for though his best friends don't say he is the most sensible man in the country, if he isn't as well aware now of what has transpired and is in progress in the Palmetto State as he would be after the proposed interview, he is not even entitled to the common credit of the possession of ordinary understanding which everybody awards him.

#### Conspiracy Against the Treasury.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—An important conspiracy against the treasury was brought to light here last night by the arrest and imprisonment of Thomas F. Somerville, a criminal lawyer, and Geo. Engel, a reputed larceny bank keeper and forger, both of New York. Somerville applied to ex-detective Nettleship last November, stating that a friend had \$250,000 of stolen government bonds, and offered large inducements to Nettleship to secure an accomplice in the bond department in Washington to convert them into money. Nettleship pretended to favor the plot, but quietly conferred with Secretary Morrill. This resulted in laying a trap, Nettleship assuming to make the negotiations, and they were to receive the money last night at his house, in this city. Government officers were ready, and Somerville and Engel were both arrested while on the point of making the transfers. Some of the bonds were stolen from the Ocean Bank of New York. All had been cancelled and registered, and were therefore worthless. The swindlers had substituted other names for those in which they were registered, and thus they hoped to get them cashed through an accomplice. The names of Perry Hensley, Leonard Keau and J. Ogden Snow had been fraudulently inserted in the bonds taken last night. The captives were taken before U. S. Commissioner Whitehead and committed to jail for examination next week. Their bail is fixed at \$10,000 each.

#### Ex-Mayor Hall.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Tribune says: There is very little doubt that Oakes Hall has left this city or Boston on Saturday last. Efforts have been made by his confidential clerks who had access to his legal diary to convey the impression that he has been murdered; but there is no actual evidence to sustain the exaggerated stories published at their instigation. Thorough inquiry indicates that the idea first suggested, that Mr. Hall had left the country to avoid appearing as a witness against Peter B. Sweeney, was not far removed from the truth; but the full revelations shortly to be made in legal form indicate that Mr. Hall was fearful of again being charged with a participation in the frauds of the ring and of being confronted with incriminatory evidence given on oath by all his old associates in the ring, except possibly Peter B. Sweeney.

#### Foreign News.

Dispatches from Mexico say several generals, original Diaz revolutionists, have resigned. The party is rapidly disintegrating. The opposition is fast consolidating. The people talk of calling Lerdo back. Congress met daily for a fortnight, but a quorum was unobtainable, the Deputies elected not coming to the capital. General Miral recognized Diaz, and was appointed Governor of Sonora. Gen. Cortina is in high favor with Diaz, who shields him. There is much anarchy, and a new revolution will probably occur soon. The American residents hope Minister Foster will remain, in view of the present condition of the country, the lower element and the lower clergy, the Iglesia party is defunct. Landers has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Mata Minister to Washington, and Riva Palacio Minister to Berlin. General Negrete and Valde had a personal encounter in the palace. It is reported that a number of the higher army officers want to proclaim Diaz military dictator. A renewal of diplomatic relations with France is occupying the attention of the Government.

The protocol negotiations may almost be regarded as having failed. Russia will never agree to insert the paragraph in respect to demobilization. A hint to that effect thrown out by Boglad was decisively rejected. If Boglad adheres to the demand all further negotiations are purposeless. Boglad's attitude again brings the alliance of the three Emperors to the fore. Negotiations in reference to this subject are imminent. If Boglad rejects the protocol the Czar will immediately call out the entire force of the empire.

Great ill feeling exists in Liberal circles concerning the vote fixing Leipzig as the seat of the Supreme Court of Germany. Prince Bismarck is sharply denounced for mismanagement, and it is asserted, that more decided interference on his part might have reversed the decision. Apprehensions of rioting are so serious that extensive precautionary measures are proposed by the police authorities. On Thursday morning a cavalry regiment was held in readiness to assist in quelling any trouble.

One of the sacred congregations is now considering the question whether the Italian Senators, who in consequence of their religious sentiments have never participated in the deliberations of the Senate since Rome became the capital, may now do so in order to vote against the clerical abuses bill.

The bill relative to legislation for Alsace-Lorraine, empowering the Emperor to publish laws for those provinces after they have passed the Federal Council and the Alsace-Lorraine committee, but without the previous assent of the Reichstag, was read in the Reichstag for the third time yesterday.

At the Liverpool spring meeting yesterday the grand national steeple-chase brought out sixteen horses. Austerlitz, with 10 to 1 laid against him in the latest betting, won, with Congress, at 20 to 1, second, and Liberator, at 25 to 1, third. Chimney Sweep and Shitluff, the favorites at 6 to 1, each failed to get places.

#### Louisiana.

The general meeting of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange yesterday, the largest ever convened, adopted preamble and resolutions strongly indorsing Nicholls's government. The preamble pronounces the statement that the business men of the city are willing to recognize Packard as the lawful Governor of the State as utterly false; that members, adherents of both political parties, feel called upon in the interest of peace and good order and lawful government to solemnly protest against any credit being given to such assertion. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions:

First, that Francis T. Nicholls is recognized and obeyed as the lawful Governor of the State by nine-tenths of the honest, intelligent and tax-paying classes of the State, and by a numerical majority of the citizens without distinction of race or color. Second, in confirmation of the first, cites the ready obedience yielded by all classes to the authority of the courts, sheriffs, and other officials acting under Nicholls, and the voluntary payment of taxes in advance of the time fixed by law. Third, protests against the right of any power outside of the State to set up or recognize any State government other than that of Nicholls, which is recognized and obeyed by the people. Fourth, protests against any attempt to impose Packard upon the people as Governor of the State, expressing the firm belief that such attempt would lead to civil strife, and to a resistance which would speedily assume such formidable proportions as would endanger the peace and prosperity of the entire country.

Cotton Exchange preamble and resolution were telegraphed to President Hayes. It is stated meetings will be held by the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange, Stock Exchange, Board of Trade and Clearing House Association in contradiction of the assertion that the business men would be satisfied with Packard for Governor. Meetings are called in New Orleans and throughout the State to endorse and pledge support to Nicholls.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The feeling is general in Charleston that Gov. Hampton ought not to go to Washington at the bidding of President Hayes. That his right and duty to hold the office to which a majority of the people elected him are matters over which the Federal Administration can exercise no justifiable control, and that President Hayes must make his choice between fulfilling his pledges to restore self-government, peace and prosperity to South Carolina by the cessation of military interference in her affairs, or else establish at once military government throughout the State. Any kind of compromise with the thieving crew of carpet-baggers is regarded as dishonorable and ruinous, and may be set down as out of the question. Your correspondent has conversed this evening with a score of leading citizens, and finds no dissent from this view. Telegrams from Columbia represent the same feeling prevailing there. Gov. Hampton declines to express himself before receiving the President's letter officially, but it is considered certain that he will decline the invitation to Washington. The News and Courier will tomorrow strongly urge him to remain at his post. Chamberlain expresses himself as pleased at the President's letter.

A special to the New York Herald from Columbus says: It is safe to say Hampton will not visit Washington. Chamberlain said he would respond to Hayes' invitation in such of the several ways proposed, as he deems advisable. He will probably go in person.

#### Boat Race.

LONDON, March 24.—The 34th university boat race was rowed this morning at an early hour and resulted for the first time in a dead heat. The course was the usual one, on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs. Off the White Hart (four furlongs from the winning goal) Oxford was a length and several feet in advance. Off the Limes, but slightly further on, Cambridge spurred and reduced the lead of Oxford which momentarily got all abroad as their bowman was seen to be in difficulty and unable to use his oar properly. Cambridge drew up within a third of a length and a terrific race then ensued to finish, Oxford striving to retain their lead and Cambridge to head them. From the ship to the winning post, which was stationed some distance above the ship, Cambridge drew up and the gun fired as the two crews raced past the Judge's stand amid a scene of the wildest excitement ashore and afloat. The time was twenty-four minutes and ten seconds.

#### Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)  
RICHMOND, March 23.—In the Senate, today, the House bill imposing a tax on liquors came up. Mr. Grimes expressed a desire that it should go on the table and not be referred. Mr. Cochran hoped that it would be referred to the Finance Committee, as several persons expected to appear before that committee on the subject. The bill was referred and ordered to be printed. Mr. Penn moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the House bill providing for a reapportionment. He said he did not believe that there was time left at this session to prepare an equitable and just plan of apportionment. His motion was adopted.

I hear to day that the Postmaster General has given Dr. Mills of this city, every assurance that he will be appointed postmaster of this city, in place of Miss Van Law. If a native republican is to be appointed Dr. Mills is universally preferred to Miss Van Law. He has a large number of signatures of our leading citizens recommending him for the place. He is a native-born Virginian, and belongs to one of the oldest families in the State.

Col. Bennett, of the State, is always dropping bones about everywhere he goes. Last night he was eating some oysters at the cafe with Mr. S. Spring Campbell, the popular and efficient business manager of the Enquirer, and I chanced to drop in about that time. Mr. Campbell, who was doing the honors on this occasion, said, "Bennett, I don't know whether or not these oysters are done enough for you. If they ain't just say so, and I'll send them back to the kitchen." The old Mexican colonel replied, as he slammed his fork into the steaming oyster, "Well, you say they are not done enough, I'll finish them." And he did.

Misses Etie and Willie Withers, daughters of Senator R. E. Withers, were in the city to day and visited the Legislature. They were the recipients of much attention.

The sheriff of Culpeper county delivered at the penitentiary this morning Annie Washington, one year, for petit larceny, and Nearest Childs, two years.

The Senate to day passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for a colored lunatic asylum in Petersburg. The City Council of the cockade city deserves credit for the way they consulted the interests of their city in getting the asylum over there. While the Richmond City Council was haggling over the appropriation of a few thousand the Petersburgers passed their resolution unanimously and succeeded. Richmond will lose something by this thoughtlessness on the part of some of her councilmen.

The House of Delegates to-day concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to provide a basis of municipal taxation in cities and towns by restricting the assessment to that made by the State so as to strike out the restriction as to personal property.

The bill to fix the salary and mileage of members of the General Assembly was passed. It allows the presiding officers each \$900 and members \$540 each for a regular biennial session, \$240 each for a special or called session, and fixes mileage at ten cents a mile to and from the place of meeting.

Bills were also passed to amend the Code in relation to drifft; to authorize the board of supervisors of Orange and Madison counties to become the purchasers of such parts of any turpentine road as may lie within the limits of said counties; to amend the first section of an act for the protection of sheep in the counties of Bedford, Fauquier, Whyte, and Botetourt; to authorize an increase of the salary of the county judge of Westmoreland and Richmond counties; to amend section 30 of chapter 215 of the acts of 1875 '76 in relation to the duties, powers, liabilities, and compensation of certain county officers.

The bill to amend and re-enact sections 18 and 20 of an act prescribing the duties, powers and liabilities and compensation of certain county officers, providing for the collection of taxes, and for the repeal of chapters 37 and 40 of the Code, was amended so as to allow the taxes to be divided—one-half to be paid 1st of December, the other half 1st of March. It was paid when due five per cent. to be added, and the treasurer shall have the right of distress immediately.

The House bill amending the act providing for the meeting of the General Assembly was amended by striking out first day of January, 1878, and inserting first Wednesday in December, 1877, and ordered to its engrossment.

Mr. C. U. Williams' municipal-taxation bill has passed both houses, and after this year no city can assess real estate higher than the State does.

In the Senate, to day, Judge Nicolair presented a petition of citizens of Prince William asking an amendment to the law so as to allow the white school of Backhall district to elect its new school trustees.

Gen. Lee voted against postponing the apportionment bill.

It is now certain that the two houses will adjourn on the 4th of April.

Sir Knights Reed, Alexander, and others of Alexandria were handsomely entertained to night at St. Alban's Hall by Richmond Commanders.

#### News of the Day.

Ex-President Grant called at the White House yesterday by special appointment, and took lunch with President Hayes and family. Mrs. Grant was also expected. She was disposed, however, and sent her regrets. Ex-President and Mrs. Grant left Washington this afternoon for a short visit to Philadelphia, where they will be the guests of Mr. George W. Childs.

Mr. Elyson, engineer of the House of Representatives, who recently assaulted a man named Smith, from the effects of which the latter has since died, voluntarily delivered himself up to the Washington authorities, yesterday, and was committed to jail to await a preliminary examination.

Dr. Mary Walker was forcibly ejected from the Treasury Department, in Washington, yesterday, and had the officer who dragged her out arrested and held for trial.

#### Distressing Accident.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

SALEM, FAUQUIER CO., March 23, 1877.—A few days ago, Miss German, aged 18, daughter of J. A. German, esq., near this place, while cooking dinner, had her dress to catch fire. She went out to the hen-house, some forty yards from the dwelling, before she discovered it, and finding that she could not suppress the flames, ran back to the house. When she reached the yard gate her clothes were in a light blaze, and her shrieks were agonizing. Mrs. G. (her mother) was the only person on the place, and at the first sight of her daughter, fainting, she ran to her aid, and tried to smother the flames. Her clothes were literally burnt off her body, from her waist down. She had on a flannel bodice or would have been turned to death. Her hair was very much singed. Dr. Henry Frost, who is attending her, gives a very distressing account of her condition, but hopes that she will recover.

It is stated that another allocation is preparing for delivery at the Pope's episcopal jubilee in June. In the allocation the Pope will review the condition of the Church and Holy See with respect to all matters of the world.

#### Shooting of Lee, the Mormon Bishop.

At 11 a. m. precisely, yesterday, Lee was brought out upon the scene of the massacre, at Mountain Meadows, before the executing party, and seated on his coffin about twenty feet from the shooters. After the order of the court was read to him and the company present, by Marshal Nelson, Lee arose and made the following speech:—

I have but little to say this morning. Of course, I feel that I am upon the brink of eternity, and the solemnity of eternity should rest upon my mind at the present. I have made out or endeavored to do so, an unimpaired and unbridged history of my life. This will be published. Sir, I have given my views and feelings with regard to all these things. I feel resigned to my fate. I feel as calm as a summer morning. I have done nothing awfully wrong. My conscience is clear before God and men, and I am ready to meet my Redeemer. I am not an infidel. I have not denied God or His mercy. I am a strong believer in these things. The most I regret is the parting with my family. Many of them are unprotected, and will be left fatherless. When I speak of those little ones they touch a tender chord within me. [Here Lee's voice faltered perceptibly.] I have done nothing designedly wrong in this affair. I used my utmost endeavors to save these people. I would have given worlds were it at my command to have avoided that calamity, but I could not. I am sacrificed to satisfy feelings and am unable to gratify parties, but I am ready to die. I have no fear. Death has no terrors, and no particles of mercy have I asked of the court or officials to spare my life. I do not fear death. I shall never go to a worse place than the one I am now in. I have said it to my family, and I will say it to day that the Government of the United States sacrifices their best friend, and that is saying a great deal, but it is true. I am a true believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. I do not believe everything that is now preached and taught by Brigham Young. I do not agree with him. I believe he is leading people astray, but I believe in the Gospel as taught in its purity by Joseph Smith in former days. I have my reason for saying this. I used to make this man my pleasure, and did so for thirty years. See how and what I have come to this day. I have been sacrificed in a cowardly and dastardly manner. There are thousands of people in the Church, honorable and good-hearted, whom I cherish in my heart. I regret to leave my family; they are near and dear to me. These are things to rouse my sympathy. I declare I did nothing designedly wrong in this unfortunate affair. I did everything in my power to save all the emigrants, but I am one that must suffer. Having said this I feel resigned. I ask the Lord my God to extend His mercy to me and receive my spirit. My labors are here done.

Parson Stokes (Methodist) then made a prayer commending the soul of the condemned man to God. Immediately after this a handkerchief was placed over Lee's eyes. He raised his hands and placed them on top of his head, sitting firm. Marshal Nelson giving the word "fire," five guns fired, the balls penetrating the body in the region of the heart. Lee fell square back on his coffin dead. Death was instantaneous. The body was placed in the coffin and the crowd dispersed. There were about seventy-five persons all told on the ground—not a child or a relative was there. The best order prevailed. Lee's last words to Marshal Nelson were: "Aim at my heart." The body is now on its way from the scene of the execution to be delivered to his relatives at Cedar City.

#### A Cool Bank Robbery.

George L. Whiting, head bookkeeper in the Brooklyn bank, corner of Fulton and Front streets, was arrested yesterday for robbing the bank of \$100,000 in notes and bills. When arrested he had \$118,000 of the funds with him. Wednesday evening he remained in the bank till all the officers and clerks had gone, and then walked off with a valise, containing \$100,000 in negotiable paper and \$50,000 in greenbacks. When the president of the bank arrived Thursday morning he found a note from Whiting stating he had taken the funds, and that if the bank wanted to get the money back they would have to make a compromise—that he would return half the money he had taken provided he was not prosecuted, and that if this proposition was not agreed to he would start off with the cash and burn the bills.

Whiting was not at home all of Wednesday night, but about noon he returned to the city, and he went to his residence with the valise. He shortly after came out of the house again, and was arrested and taken to headquarters, where the valise was opened, and all the negotiable paper found, but \$40,000 of the greenbacks were missing. Whiting stated he had been in New York Wednesday night, but refused to state where. He also refused to state where the balance of the money was. Mr. Whiting had been connected with the bank about twelve years, and was always regarded as a reliable and able man. His integrity was not doubted. Mr. Hall, the paying teller, says on the night before the theft he saw him, and noticed that he acted very strangely. Often of late Whiting had complained of a pain in his head, and on Wednesday afternoon he said he could not work.

The theory of Mr. Hall was that Whiting was insane. In the late afternoon Whiting confessed that the missing \$40,000 was concealed in a closet in a room at the Vandeyke House, corner of Bayard street and Bowery, New York, where the detectives proceeded and found it. The money was counted at Brooklyn headquarters and found to be correct. Mr. Hall, teller, was supposed to be the only one who knew the combination of the lock of the safe and he had the figures entered in a book which Whiting one day asked to look at, when he quickly copied the combination and handed the book back. The prisoner was locked up in the Federal prison station house.

The bank officials have counted the recovered money, and find that it was \$10,000 short. Whiting refused to say what had been done with this deficiency. He finally stated that he had spent it, but, on being asked what he had done with his business. The officials doubt his story.

#### Telegraphic Summary.

The funeral of the late James Kegan, produce and provision merchant, whose mysterious disappearance was so shortly followed by the discovery of his dead body at a way-station on a railway in Canada, took place in New York this morning.

Within a few days the guide wires of the East-river bridge, at New York, will be lowered into a position about one hundred and forty feet above mean high water, at the middle of the river.

Albert Brown, cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield, Vt., is a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000. He is a victim of Wall street speculations.

Walter C. Adams, of the Star line of Texas packets, and commission merchant at 181 Pearl street, New York, has failed.

The First National Bank, at East Jaffrey, N. H., was burned this morning.

The health of the Pope is fairly satisfactory, but he has lost the use of his legs and is carried about in a chair. His Holiness has received an official notification of the intended marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duke De Montpensier. The Pope has suspended his receptions for three days because of fainting fits, but nothing has happened to show that his life is in danger.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement Messrs. Alex. Prosser and Co., which will be found in this issue. Those who wish to transact business of that kind can find no better parties to act for them than the above firm, who are thoroughly acquainted with the business, and are well known in New York banking circles.

#### The Iron Interests of Virginia and how Alexandria may Realize Wealth from them.—Placing Virginia and Alexandria "in Line with Pennsylvania."

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

You, with commendable sagacity, gave space last fall to my brother's articles on the iron industry, and I now beg a small space in your columns for a few of my views on the same subject. In this article I propose a question and its answer of vital interest to Alexandria, Va. As the Philadelphia North American claims, in noticing my brother's articles, that this new interest of iron production in Virginia must soon awaken greater attention, placing Virginia "in line with Pennsylvania in theory and practice in securing all the profits of industry," the question arises how can she be placed in this line. I propose to answer this question by facts and statistics.

I quote from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad report, page 45. The cost now at Pittsburgh, 1870, for ore necessary to make one ton of pig iron is not less than \$15, and at the estimate before assumed of 1.43 tons of pig iron to one ton of rail, this would give \$21.45 as the cost of ore per ton of finished rail. On the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad \$12 per ton of pig iron for the ore will be admitted to be a high figure. This would give \$17.16 per ton of rail—over 4 per cent advantage. This was in 1870. Since that time the cost of ore at Pittsburgh has largely increased. "Pittsburg was considered the cheapest point in the West for the manufacture of finished iron."

A furnace established at Lodestone Ridge, Fauquier county, can be furnished with ore as per estimate cost of ores in Prof. Ridgway's report—also see Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad report, page 45—including royalty, at \$1.40 per ton. At \$1.60 per ton, and the comparison in favor of Fauquier over Pittsburg for iron manufacture stands thus: Pittsburgh, ore, \$15; Fauquier ore, \$3.20. Profit per ton of pig iron on ore \$11.80.

We know from the report of able experts that this Fauquier deposit is a mountain of iron, inexhaustible. No one questions the value of these ores for the manufacture of the most valuable qualities of pig iron for foundry and wrought iron. We have facts also to prove the value of this ore for steel. It is perfectly satisfactory to ourselves that the callings of these mines are the most valuable steel ores, and that every foot of depth will improve their quality. But admitting that they are not steel ores, I propose to show that ordinary pig iron can be made cheaper in Fauquier county, Va., than at any other point in the United States, providing cheap fuel can be procured. The object of this communication is to show concisely how cheap fuel can be brought to these ores. I propose to show how these ores can be used even now most profitably in the depressed state of the iron trade to manufacture ordinary foundry and other pig iron.

The Mineral county, West Virginia, coal field, being the Freestburg, Md., 12 foot bed of coal, the upper and lower coals all exposed, accompanied by valuable beds of ore, lies about seventy miles from the Fauquier iron mountain, and a railroad can be built in eighty miles to Cumberland, Md., from Lodestone Ridge, Fauquier county. I understand the Virginia Midland Railroad now has a charter for a branch from Strasburg to this field.

M. F. Maury, Jr., in his "Resources of West Virginia," page 217, says these Mineral Co. coals: "They are very valuable and highly prized for steam, foundry, rolling mills, smith work, &c." Such a road would afford to Alexandria cheap fuel, the actual cost of coal being say \$2.60 per ton to deliver, thus making Alexandria the point for the location of rolling mills and building up all branches of industry. This road would be a feeder to three great trunk lines—the Virginia Midland, and Baltimore and Ohio, and Valley Road, carrying Fauquier ores to the Kanawha, Cumberland, and Wheeling.

Here then in Mineral county we have a supply of coal—one of the grandest reservoirs of fuel in the storehouse of nature within seventy miles of our iron ores.

It is now conceded by all engineers that the three foot narrow gauge railroads as feeders and for short routes are the most economical. Indeed the two foot Festiniog road in Wales is pronounced a success, having a proven carrying capacity of 9,000,000 tons, and declaring dividends of 30 and 40 per cent.

A narrow gauge railroad can be built to this coal field of Mineral county for \$15,000 per mile by proper economy, and taking advantage of the fall in prices of all materials and labor, 70 miles then will cost \$1,050,000. Total cost \$1,200,000. Connection to be made by a four and half mile branch from the iron mines to Delaplace Station, which connection we readily presume the Virginia Midland Railroad would make. Such a road can carry coal for one cent per ton per mile. See W. C. C. & St. L. Narrow Gauge report, page 15. It would be of great advantage to an iron company to control its own line of transportation and to own its own coal beds.

We now can see how with this accomplished we can make iron profitably in Fauquier and build up Alexandria as per the following statements:

Mining coal and royalty, \$1 per ton,	\$ 3 50
3 1/2 tons,	
Coking—supposing this coal has to be	
coked,	4 35
Freight on coke, 2 1/2 tons at 75 cents,	1 85
Labor,	3 50
Flux,	1 50
Iron ore,	3 20
Wear and tear and interest,	1 00
Total cost of pig iron made in Fauquier,	\$15 96
Freight to tidewater, Alexandria,	1 30
	\$20 26

Suppose we use the coals of the Kanawha. It is about 250 miles from the Hawk's Nest to the Fauquier iron mountain. We then have this statement:

Mining and royalty, 2 1/2 tons coal,	\$ 2 50
Freight on 2 1/2 tons coal, 1 1/2 cts. per ton	
per mile,	9 35
Labor,	3 50
Flux,	1 50
Iron ore,	3 20
Wear and tear and interest,	1 00
Total cost of pig iron in Fauquier,	\$21 05
Freight to Alexandria,	1 30
	\$22 35

Delivered in Alexandria, \$22 35. Let us compare this cost of best quality pig iron in Fauquier with iron production at other points. I quote from W. F. Maury, "Resources of the Coal Field of the Upper Kanawha," page 42: "The cost of manufacturing a ton of pig metal is about \$28.50 at Cincinnati; at Jackson, near the Ohio; \$25; at Altoona, Pennsylvania, \$20; in Beaver Valley, Pa., \$27; in Massachusetts, \$30." These figures are for 1871. Since then the prices of iron ores have risen. The cost of making a bar of iron in the Kanawha is \$18.25 to \$18.65. Surely then to be able to make a first class pig iron in Fauquier county for \$18.96 and to deliver it at tidewater for \$20.26, or using the coals of the Kanawha over present routes at \$22.35, delivered at Alexandria, is indeed a fair exhibit, and offers to Alexandria a career of unprecedented prosperity during the next decade, if she will only grasp it. Add to this the undoubted fact that not only all kinds of iron, but steel rails and steel of every description may be made from these ores, and surely the full proportions of this source of wealth will present itself to your mind. Why may not Alexandria become the Sheffield and Birmingham of America? The Pittsburgh, the Philadelphia of Virginia?

I call your attention to one more comparison. The Pittsburg coals have to be coked and therefore we have for the cost of fuel at Pittsburg \$7.88. \$7.88 from the cost of fuel in Fauquier, if brought as proposed from Mineral county, \$9.36, is \$1.48 in favor of Pittsburg in fuel as against \$11.80 profit of Fauquier county, Va., iron ore over Pittsburg, Pa., ores, which gives Fauquier the advantage over Pittsburg of \$10.32. A nice profit on pig metal.

Is it surprising that with this exhibit the great monopoly iron and coal companies of the North seek to purchase these Virginia mines that thus threaten to rob them of their immense accumulated wealth. Think you that these monopolists are willing to open your eyes to these facts? No, they will seek to demonstrate to you your utter inability to develop these bonanzas; they may purchase, but will not energetically work and develop this wealth in the mystic future they are so much afraid of. Will the Virginia, whose soil is enriched with such blood as Jackson's, to free itself from the dictation of the North, now bow and cringe to these iron lords of the North and throw away her God-given wealth that offers her a noble heritage for her sons in waiting as a noble harvest than her former negro crop? Indeed among the thousands of enlightened slaves of the iron industry rather than among laborers? This is the heritage that God offers you Virginians—to be as the iron masters of the North and no longer their slaves. I would that you would feel as I do that as your good deeds are thus answered by having removing slavery as preparatory to offering you this most gracious gift. But as God will not offer heaven to those who refuse it, he will force this upon you unless you grasp it. Do you say that I have not demonstrated that Alexandria can grasp it?

A furnace is now running profitably in Zanesville, Ohio, using Lake Superior ores, costing \$9 per ton in Zanesville. The Cleveland works, using the Lake Superior ores, are now working 2,000 hands. Compared with iron ores in your Virginia Bureau with ores of Sweden, and judge what the ore is. Suppose such works as these at Cleveland were in blast in Alexandria, would not that help Alexandria, making you lots more worth five hundred than with a thousand dollars?

Alexandria, we are told, has expended much capital in public works and lines of railroads, but it would be an excellent idea to develop a fully for her to stop what she is doing. As well might a farmer try to make a field fail to occupy it; the merchant build a store and let his machinery rust, as for Alexandria to build her lines of transportation, and to make proper connections, and to develop the rich minerals on her soil, and realize from her railroads only the advantage of a way station, while through Alexandria, and over these roads, pour the machinery, the products of the North, while the country Yankee laughs as he sees the South, the paying willing homage, to his industrial enterprises, and "guesses" the South "give out," as he sees her sons striving, doing nothing but the money to send North to her parents. Alexandria can by a different course be making my proposed connection to bring cheapness to her; by developing these mines and to complete all this. Note that the object of this point is that pig iron can be delivered at Alexandria, at tidewater, as cheap as can be made at the Kanawha, 340 miles of more than 100 miles. When you bear in mind that South America and the whole Atlantic coast and other points may be supplied owing to this fact, the value of this advantage is apparent. How can it be done? Not by following your usual scratching your head and saying it is not business; but by applying the same means the business men employ to develop their resources. Organize, urge your board of trade, if you have one, to give countenance and all the aid in their power, to give